

human-chain actions, on-the-sea demonstrations, arts and sports programs, press advertisements, and TV and radio ads. The common theme was the abolition of nuclear weapons and signatures for the "Appeal." A second "Peace Wave" is being planned at this time.

David Martinez (1987) suggests some ideas for the thaw movement between US and USSR: make Moscow and Washington sister cities, build peace monuments or memorials, plant trees, cooperate on reforestation and protection of endangered species, make films, do TV programs, establish a Peace Day or a US/SU Friendship Day, have a joint symphony orchestra or Peace Corps, opera and ballet companies, boys and girls clubs, athletic and game clubs. Sometimes, cooperative citizen contacts can do much to support and supplement disarmament and to "pin down" US/SU relations by a ratchet effect in times of a thaw, so they would not revert to another Cold War.

### (c) Municipal Level Peace Proposals

The most abundant activity for disarmament at the municipal level is the movement to declare nuclear weapon-free zones (NWFZ) in cities and towns. As of February 1988, 172 cities, 2 provinces (Manitoba and Ontario) and 1 territory (Northwest Territories) have declared NWFZs in Canada; 3850 cities have done it worldwide. The movement is well advanced in New Zealand, Britain, and elsewhere, and is also flourishing in the US. There are at least two levels of action: a declaration, which is purely symbolic; and a by-law, which is binding and should be enforced. Since industrial production of even parts of nuclear weapon systems is prohibited, enforcement is sometimes difficult, since in some cases it is not even known publicly which plant makes what. However, even a symbolic declaration has value, especially if it is widely advertised, by putting signs at city entrances or otherwise.